Scott. II-27.—40,000—20-12.

# D&W (1936) Department

MS SERIES.

**G.O. No.** 1150

**Dated** 17-5-40

**[Despatch Abstract.]**

Industries - Cottage industries - (South Kanara dt, Landless rural labour - ways and means to other relief

Copy of Government Memorandum No.496-II/38-1, Development Department, dated 30.11.1938.

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Sub:-Landless rural labour - Periodical enforced idleness- Ways and means to offer relief.

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An extract of the Communique issued by the All India Congress Committee Secretariat on the above subject is forwarded to all Collectors. In Govt. Development Department Memorandum No.21649-II/38-2, dated 10.10.1938 Collectors were requested to report in due course the action taken in the matter of establishment of commercial and industrial museums in their districts. The attention of all Collectors is now invited to the Preliminary Report on the Survey of Cottage Industries in their respective districts by Sri D. Narayana Rao, Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries, 1929 which were published in the Fort St. George Gazette and to the annual Reports of the Department of Industries, Madras, for 1936-37 and 1937-38 concerning these industries. They are requested to prepare comprehensive memoranda on the manner in which the interest of the cottage industries in their districts can be furthered to place them before the District Periodical Conference for discussion and to submit a detailed report to Govt. on the subject in due course.

2. The Supdt. Govt. Press is requested to supply the Collectors of all districts except Madras with copies of annual administration report of the Department of Industries for 1936-37, spare copies of which are in stock with him and also of report for 1937-38 which is now under print.

3. The Director of Industries is requested to furnish Collectors with such information as they may require.

~~xxKx~~
~~xxxxxx~~

C.J.Paul,
Secretary to Govt.

To all Collectors except Madras.
" Director of Industries.
" Superintendent, Govt. Press.

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DEPARTMENT.

Received 30 NOV 1939 19 Registered 3550-D 19 30/11/39

Subject.

I Question - Industries for labour - Industrial enforced idle... relief - ...

Ref:- (1) ... G.O. No. II-6-1 ...

(2) ... G.O. No. II-6-7 ...

Rs. ...1.1939.

Enclosures.
No.
Spare copies

Ref... No. 6202, ...

Station ..., Dated the ... 1939.

From (Name) ...

(Designation) ...

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

... Department,

Sir,

The question of devising ways ... the development of ... industries ... provide relief for ... labour ... of seasonal unemployment ... the Provincial Conference ... decided that coir-matting, ... industries which ... be selected for the purpose ...

3/

pp 6-11 inc

a copy of [illegible] questionnaire issued by the Board of Industries and Commodities applicable by the National Planning Committee, [illegible] for the development of [illegible] industries [illegible] Ceylon.

28.XI.38

Ref.Bl-No. 7164-3

Proceedings of the meeting of the Periodical District - Conference held on 24th November 1.39.

Present:-

1. A. C. Woodhouse, Esq., C.I.E., Collector and President.
2. Revenue Divisional Officer, Langalore.
3. Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur,
4. Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor.
5. Treasury Deputy Collector, South Kanara.
6. District Forest Officer, South Kanara.
7. District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara.
8. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, S. Kanara.
9. District Veterinary Officer, Calicut.
10. Inspectress of Schools, Calicut.
11. District Health Officer, South Kanara.
12. District Board Engineer, South Kanara.
13. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schamnad Saheb Bahadur, M.L.A.
14. K. Ishwara, M.L.A.
15. Hajee S. Hussain Saheb Bahadur, M.L.A.
16. Jerome A. Saldanna, Esq., M.L.C.

*******

A meeting of the Periodical Conference was held on 24th November 1939. The subjects discussed at the conference and the conclusions arrived at were as follows:-

(1) The consideration of ways and means for the development of cottage industries with a view to provide relief for land-less rural labourers during periods of seasonal unemployment. The several cottage industries in this District have been dealt with in the Collector's reply to the questionnaire issued by the cottage industries sub-committee appointed by the National Planning Committee. Coir making and basket making are two - industries requiring a minimum out-lay of capital and which -- can with advantage be selected to provide relief for land-less rural labourers in this district during periods of seasonal -- unemployment. The articles of coir manufactured in this ---- district are, however, of an inferior quality and not as good as those manufactured in the neighbouring district of Malabar and in Travancore and Cochin States. The Conference was of opinion that as good coir goods only have a sale, expert ----- technical advice in curing methods of producing articles of an improved quality is necessary and that instruction may be given by the Industries Department Touring Officer. As regards - basket making, it is considered necessary to have a --- training class at each taluk centre and a district ---

Organisation to encourage the industry. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies stated that he had recently ------- recommended the registration of a Co-operative Society for -- the development of cottage industries in this district. The society has a share capital of Rs. 10,000/- and the Deputy --- Registrar said that this society would be a controlling and -- coordinating institution for the various cottage industries of this district.

x x x x

For Collector.

28.XI 38

To all the members of the Periodical Conference.

Copy to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras.

Questionnaire of the Cottage Industries Sub-Committee appointed by the National Planning Committee

| Questions. | Answers. |
|---|---|
| 1. What are the principal indigenous cottage and small industries in your Province or State? Please state them along with important centres of such industries. | The principal indigenous cottage and small industries of this District, the important villages where they are carried on are given below:-<br><br>(1) Coir making:- In the coastal villages of Ullal, Panambur, Manjanady and Belma in Mangalore Taluk. Talangere, Kudlu, Nileshwar and Padne in Kasaragod Taluk. Tonse and Kalliyanpur in Udipi Taluk and Uppunda, Marvante, Kavradi and Kona villages in Coondapoor Taluk.<br><br>(2) Hand-loom weaving:- Mangalore in Mangalore Taluk and Nileshwar, Hosdrug, Tricarpur and Kasaragod in Kasaragod Taluk.<br><br>(3) Basket making:- This is a part-time occupation of Bairas and Koragas who are members of the scheduled castes. The industry is carried on in Sullia, Uppinangady and Kadaba of Puttur Taluk, Nileshwar, Panathadi, Maloth and Belur in Kasaragod Taluk and the interior villages of Udipi, Coondapoor and Karkal Taluks.<br><br>(4) Mat making:- Mats out of the leaves of screw pine are made in parts of Udipi, Coondapoor and Mangalore Taluks and in the villages of Kollamogru, Guthigar, Kalmadka, Devachella, Mandekol and Ubradkamithur of Puttur Taluk and in Tricarpur, Hosdrug and Nileshwar in Kasaragod Taluk. Date mats are made in a few villages of Coondapoor Taluks.<br><br>(5) Pottery:- Periye, Madikai, Nekraje and Kumbadaje villages in Kasaragod Taluk and Uppinangadi and Beltangadi in Puttur Taluk.<br><br>(6) Designed pottery:- Only in Uppinangadi village in Puttur Taluk.<br><br>(7) Leather articles:- Mangalore in Mangalore Taluk, Puttur, Vittal and Beltangadi in Puttur Taluk and Kasaragod in Kasaragod Taluk. |

(8) Jaggery from Cocoanut toddy:- In all the coastal villages of the ---- District.

(9) Oil pressing by country chekkus:- In most of the villages in Kasaragod and Puttur Taluks.

(10) Bronze vessels:- The industry is carried on by a few families in ------- Kasaragod, Hosdrug and Nileshwar villages in Kasaragod Taluk.

(11) Beedi and snuff:- Chiefly in Mangalore and to a less extent in Kasaragod, Udipi and Coondapoor.

(12) Rattan boxes:- Panathadi in Kasaragod Taluk and Charmadi, Sullia and Sampaje in Puttur and a few villages in Karkal and Coondapoor Taluks.

(13) Cap making:- Cloth caps stitched by hand are made in a small scale -- in Talangere village in Kasaragod Taluk.

(14) Bee-keeping:- This is carried on by a few Brahmin families in Guthigar, Kalmadka, Markanja, Amarapadnur, Kuthkanja and Sullia villages in ----- Puttur Taluk.

(15) Furniture making:- Kasaragod and Mangalore.

(16) Palm leaf umbrellas:- Nileshwar, Hosdrug and Ajanur villages in Kasaragod Taluk.

2. If there are any centres in your State or Province having special handicrafts or small industries please mention their names and -- state the approximate number of - families or persons employed in each industry at such centre and also the approximate volume of production in each case.

Cap making is a special handicraft followed by about 15 families in ---- Talangere village of Kasaragod Taluk. These caps worne by Muhammadans are stitched and ornamented by hand. The industry is carried on in family ---- groups by Mopla women and boys. The finished caps are sold to merchants -- at Kasaragod who sell locally and also export them to distant places --- like Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Arabia and Basra. The industry is declining as there is no market for the articles due to a change in fashion. The --- approximate value of the production is estimated at Rs.15,000/- per year.

Bee-keeping is carried on about 50 Brahmin families in Sullia Firka in - Puttur Taluk. The quantity of honey produced is estimated at about 5 ---- maunds in a month.

Ornamental pottery is another small industry which is followed by a ---

few potters in Uppinangady village, Puttur Taluk. The articles are not, however, much in demand as the poor people prefer cheap earth pots.

3. What are the handicrafts and small industries in your Province or State which were once in a flourishing condition but which have now disappeared completely to a large extent? Please state as far as possible the causes which led to the present situation.

Fish-oil and guano making were once a flourishing industries in coastal villages. The manufacture of fish-oil has now been abandoned for want of good catches of fish. The manufacture of rattan boxes in Puttur Taluk was also in a flourishing condition. The industry is slowly declining for want of marketing facilities, competition from steel trunks and lack of means to learn improved methods to suit present day conditions. Doll (woodern) making is another small industry which has disappeared due to the importation of cheap dolls made of tin, celluloid and rubber.

4. Which handicrafts and small industries in your Province or State are severely affected by the competition of the large scale industry, whether Indian or foreign.

Hand-loom weaving has been affected to a great extent by competition from mill cloths both Indian and foreign. Oil pressing by country chekkus has also been affected by mills.

5. Are there any handicrafts of small industries in your Province or State which find the market (a) outside the Provincial State and (b) in foreign countries? If so, please mention them and the respective markets for the products with statistical figures as far as possible.

There are no handicrafts or small industries which find a market outside the District or in foreign countries on a large scale. Cloth caps generally used by Moplas manufactured at Talangere of Kasaragod Taluk are exported on a small scale to outside places like Mombaza, Zanzibar, Dar-e-Salam, Aden, Madras and Bombay. Small quantities of coir which remain over after satisfying the needs for local consumption are exported to parts of Bombay Presidency and Mysore from Udipi and Coondapoor Taluks. Snuff and beedies are also exported to places outside the District in small quantities. Statistics regarding the exports are not available.

6. How do the cottage workers and handicraftsmen generally obtain the necessary finance and on what terms?

Industries like basket, mat, jaggery-making, pottery, etc. require little capital. There are some co-operative societies for financing hand-loom weavers but most of the weavers have to depend on their own meagre resources in carrying on their trade.

7. How do they get their raw materials and how are their finished products marketed?

The raw materials necessary for most of the industries are available in the villages and the articles are sold by the manufacturers themselves by going from house to house or at the nearest shandy or bazaar. The manufacturers generally restrict their production according to local demand. With better marketing facilities, production may increase.

8. Have any efforts been made to organise the existing cottage industries on a co-operative basis either for one or more of the following:-
(a) financing
(b) buying of raw materials
(c) selling of finished products
(d) installing improved processes and plants.

9. What is your opinion regarding the success of efforts made so far in this direction and what are the main difficulties in the way of co-operative organization of these small industries for various purposes mentioned above?

The Co-operative Department is in a better position to answer these two questions. The question of organizing the coir and basket industries on a co-operative basis is under consideration.

10. What is the average income of a person engaged in each of the principal cottage or small industries? Please state whether the labour of the family members is included in the average income calculated. Please state, the differences, if any, between the average income of a family member engaged in the industry and that of a wage-earner working in the factory of an employer?

The average income of a person in each of the cottage industries ranges from 2 to 6 annas a day exclusive of the cost of labour of the family members. The average wages of a labourer in a factory are nearly double the wages of a person engaged in cottage industries.

10-(a) Are there any difficulties on the score of transport facilities which are suffered by the products of cottage and small industries in your Province? If so, please give details as far as possible.

N o n e.

11. What existing or new cottage industries could be developed in your Province or State? Please discuss the possibilities with particular reference to the availability of raw materials, skilled labour, market demand and competition of machine made or imported goods.

Coir-making, mat making, pottery, basket making, rattan works, and bee-keeping are industries for which plenty of raw material is available locally and which suffer mostly from want of knowledge of improved methods of manufacture. These industries do not suffer very much from outside competition. Hand-loom weaving and oil pressing can be improved only if the industries can be protected from machine made goods. The establishment of industrial schools in suitable areas with trained instructors for teaching craftsmen and developing local industry will be necessary. Co-operative Societies also will have to be formed for each of the cottage industries and the institutions managed with own share capital and small short-term loans from the Co-operative Central Bank. The Societies need not thus be financed by Government for the requirements of their daily turn-over. The Societies will, however, have to be given technical assistance and a small subsidy for managing their sales depots and advertising their goods during the first few years. A copy of the scheme for the formation of co-operative societies for the coir and basket industries by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, South Kanara District is enclosed.

12. Please state in detail what measures would be necessary to develop existing cottage industries and handicrafts or to start new ones for which there are facilities in your Province or State.

pp 12-15 mixed

13. What industries are in your opinion particularly suitable for being organised on a co-operative basis in your Province or State?

Coir, basket making and bee-keeping.

14. Do you accept the principle that certain cottage industries may have to be helped and protected by the Government from the competition of large scale industry Indian and Foreign, in the larger interests of the nation as a whole and in order to prevent the upsetting of the economic balance of the nation?

Yes. The only industries which require such protection are hand-loom weaving and oil pressing both of which suffer on account of competition from mill products.

15. In case of which cottage and small ind y do you think it is necessary to restrict th competition of large scale industry in --- order that these industries may be safe-guarded and developed.

16. What steps would you suggest to secure -- wider markets for the products of the --- cottage industries?

17. Do you know of any malpractices either in manufacture or marketing which hamper the progress of the cottage industries? If so, please state them in detail.

18. What improvements would you suggest in the products of various cottage industries in respect of the design, quality or workmanship and in the technical --- equipment and process of these industries?

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 2nd November 1939.

The industries mentioned against Q. 14.

Most of the articles manufactured in this district are ---- crude and unfinished products and cannot compete with those manufactured outside. If a wider market was discovered quality --- might improve.

None so far noticed.

The answers to the above questions are based on general -- information and not on detailed investigation. An investigation with the various problems connected with cottage industries by a Special Officer with technical knowledge of the subject may ---- help to develop these industries on sound lines.

For COLLECTOR.

3.XI.39

# N O T E.

## I. Coir Industry.

Rope-making is perhaps the most important industry al- along the coast. To the south of Mangalore, Ullal is the --- centre of this industry, while in the north, Thonse and Kallyan pur are the chief centres. Thousands of men and women are --- engaged in this coir industry. In Ullal the workers are mainl Mopla women, while in the north it is not confined to any ---- particular sect, religion or community.

2. We may examine from what point of view they require hel either from a co-operative institution or from Government.

(1) The capital required is very little for this industry, especially when it is run as a cottage industry. I have made detailed enquiries in Ullal and have found that even the ----- poorest of Mopla women can undertake this. The cost of 100 -- dried husks is 8 annas while that of 100 raw husks is only 12- annas. It will be clear, therefore, that so far as capital i concerned, no help is required by these workers.

(2) Next to capital is labour. Labour is not required on a big scale for this work. All the members of the household - except the chief man are engaged in this during their spare -- time and when we remember that the selling rate of a 'bundi' o 100 bundles of rope of the inferior type is 12 annas or at the most Re.1/- after the finished product undergoes a process of four days' labour, we can understand to what extent these poor people prize their labour.

(3) Land is also not required for this purpose, as most --- workers soak their husks in their own gardens near their ---- houses, and no help is required for this purpose.

(4) Marketing therefore is a chief necessity for this indus- try as it stands at present. A good market will enable them-

(i) to obtain better prices;

(ii) to expand their industry on a wider scale;

(iii) will give scope for working superior varieties of -- ropes and bring in more income.

At present these people are not able to make ropes for the countrycrafts but content themselves by making ropes for -- ordinary use and for the fish baskets.

3. If marketing facilities should be offered, there must be some institution that will buy up their produce and sell it afterwards. I am afraid the ordinary practice of lending on finished produce should not apply to these people. There is no question of waiting for a better market, nor -- are they educated enough to understand the implications of a loan and holding up the produce for a better price. So I suggest that the society should buy the things outright. This is, of course, against the orthodox principle: but if the society will pay not 100% of the sale price but 75% of it and pay the balance at the end of the year as bonus -- according to the supply made, the society will be something like a milk supply union paying cash prices forthwith and -- deferring the balance to a later date. The safety-valve -- here will lie in the fact that only 75% of the prices will be paid immediately. Even then these persons will be benefitted because they will ~~her~~ get the sure cash value for their ----- articles immediately and also get the balance later on because the society is ~~there~~ Her own. I discussed this aspect of the -- question with some prominent men of Ull, and they readily -- supported the idea.

4. After purchasing the ropes in this manner the society will pledge the entire stock to the local financing bank. Afterwards the agent of the Central Bank will be the joint -- custodian for the stock and will also act as its manager.-- As goods are sold, the proceeds will be credited towards the sack loan, reserving the balance for being returned as bonus to the workers. For this marketing work the members should be prepared to pay a small commission of 3 or 6 pies in the rupee to the society and I am assured that there will be no ~~difficulty~~ disinclination to pay it.

5. Working up the implications of the scheme on a basis of transactions of Rs. 20,000/- for each centre, the income -

of the institution will be, at 3 pies in the rupee, Rs. 312 per annum, while at half anna it will be Rs. 625/-. As against -- this income, the expenditure will consist of the following ---- items:-

| | | For 1 year. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A manager on Rs. 30/- per mensem | ... ... | Rs.360/- |
| 2. A salesman on Rs. 15/- " | ... ... | 180/- |
| 3. A watchman on Rs. 8/- per mensem. | ... ... | 96. |
| 4. A godown-at Rs. 10/- per mensem. | ... ... | 120/- |
| 5. Interest to the Central Bank at 5% on Rs. 20,000/-. | ... ... | 1000/- |
| Total | ... | 1756/-. |

There will be a deficit of nearly Rs. 1500/-. For two centres we will have to mee[illegible] defici[illegible] of nearly Rs. 3000/- per year. As against this, the business will be benefitted to the extent of the middlemen's profits of about 4 annas in the rupee on ----- Rs. 40,000/-. In other words the workers will gain to the ---- extent of Rs. 10,000/-. In my opinion, it is worthwhile to --- help these poor people by a scheme on the lines indicated by me even though Government may have to ~~xxxxx~~ spend a sum of ----- Rs. 3000/- per year on it. Perhaps, after a period of 5 ---- years, there may not be need to spend so much.

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II.

Basket Industry.

The chief centres of basket industry are Nileshwar, ---- Pullur, Karkal, Puttur, Uppinangady and Baindur. As in the --- coir industry, so in the basket-making industry, the capital -- required is very small. The problem connected with it are -

(i) getting good canes for the baskets;
(ii) making baskets to a given design; and
(iii) marketing.

The last one is the most important. Baskets are required not only for use within the district but also for exportation to the plantations in Coorg and Mysore, and the workers, being ------- naturally ignorant of such markets, sell their finished products at very low prices. The selling price of a basket, is only -- one to one and a half annas though the labour involved is by no

means inconsiderable. If there is a steady market, there will be a slight increase in this price and more persons will get work which is the important thing from the present point of view. I suggest, therefore, that for the basket makers also a society may be started in each of these important centres to buy the baskets outright and sell them. Assuming that a sum of Rs. 10,000/- will be enough for 5 centres per year the income and expenditure under this head will be as follows:-

| | Per year. |
|---|---|
| 1. A salesman at each centre on Rs.15/- per mensem for 5 centres. ... ... | Rs.900/- |
| 2. Rent at Rs. 5/- per mensem for 5 centres. ... ... ... | Rs. 300/- |
| 3. Interest on Rs. ~~20,000/-~~ 10,000/- at 5% per annum. | Rs. 500/- |
| Total ... | Rs.1700/- |

As against this, if the sale shops will collect a commission of 6 pies per rupee, the income will be Rs. 312/-. There will be a deficit of nearly Rs. 1,500/- on the whole. But against this loss to Government, the workers in five centres will get some benefit in the shape of continuous work and a small profit per head on account of the better market. If the coir industry will be helpful to the coastal people, the basket industry ~~will~~ should be helpful to the inland folk. I commend both these schemes to the conference for serious consideration and acceptance.

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28.11.39

12/13/11

Dev Dept

Dem the collsg S. Kanara B

pp 2-3 cf. no. 8202/38 d 25.11.39. Landless Rural labour – Periodical Enforced idleness – Ways & means to offer relief – Developmt of cottage industries in the S. Kanara d.

Endt no. 35501 – Dy Sp 13/12.39

Referred to the R e s. for remarks in consultation with the D.I.O on the suggestions made by the collr above in his letter and in his answers to questions 11 to 13 of the questionnaire issued by the Cottage Industries Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee

pp 2-15 cf

To the RCSV (with copy of collr's letter & DIC enclosures)
V ( do.)

11/12/39

V n

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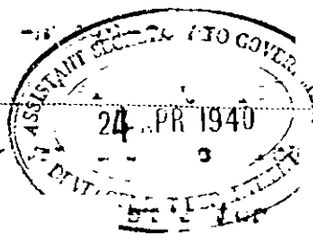
R 18.1.40 received 22.1.40

R. 1.3.40. received 18.3.40

R 18.4.40.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.



*Received* ..... 19 . *Registered* ..... 19

*Subject.*

Cottage Industries - South Kanara District - Development of.

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ENCLOSURES.

No. ..... ✓

.....

Spare copies .....

Rc.No. 10913/39-C

*Station* Madras, *Dated the* 18th April 1940.

*Designation)* Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

Chepauk, Madras

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Ref:- Government Endt. No.35501-III/39-1 dated the .th December 1939.

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I have consulted the Director of Industries and Commerce as desired by Government and a copy of his letter is enclosed. The Collector of South Kanara has suggested that, of the several cottage industries, coir making, basket making and bee-keeping might be developed on co-operative lines and he has enclosed a note prepared by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mangalore for the

development of coir making and basket making on a co-operative basis. I find from the note that the Deputy Registrar has asked for a large subsidy to meet the over head charges of the proposed co-operative society. I am not sure if it is necessary to give such a large subsidy to one or two co-operative societies that may be started in the district.

2. Recently, however, a District Cottage Industries Co-operative Society has been started in the district for the development of cottage industries, such as, basket making, coir making and palmyrah jaggery making. Primary societi-- composed of people engaged in the above industries will be formed at suitable centres which will affiliate themselves to the District Industries Society. These societies will give their members small loans, distribute raw material, collect the finished products and send them for sale to th sales depots to be opened By the Distfict Society. The functions of the District Society will be to supervise the affiliated primary societies, to get raw material in bulk for supply to the primaries. to study the markets, open sales depots at suitable centres and to carry on propaganda. The Director of Industries and Commerce has observed that it is doubtful whether co-operative societies can successfully take up the coir industry. Since a District Society has been started, I am watching how far it is able to fulfil its objects.

3. The Collector has suggested that for the development of the coir industry, expert technical advice about the methods of producing goods of improved quality is necessary. The Director of Industries and Commerce has said that it is possible to send a coir demonstration party to South Kanara as has been done at Beypore in Malabar. I am asking the

District Cottage Industries society to apply to the Director of Industries for sending a demonstration party to teach members improved methods of preparing ropes out of coir.

4. As for basket making, the Director of Industries and Commerce has stated that the classes opened by the District Advancement Association for rattan making, which have been closed on account of the difficulty of finding a market for the goods may be revived under co-operative auspices. The District Cottage Industries Society will start societies for basket making at Nileshwar, Uppinangady, Puthur, Karkal and Kadupu and the finished goods will be disposed of at the sales depots to be opened by the District Society.

5. With regard to bee-keeping, a co-operative society called the Puthur taluk Bee-keeping and Honey Production and Sale Society with its area of operations extending to the whole of Puttur taluk was started in June 1938. The society is still in its infancy and a good deal of propaganda has to be done to enlarge its membership. The society has decided to apply to the Director of Industries and Commerce for a subsidy under the State Aid to Industries Act. I am watching the working of the society.

K.K/19-4

For Registrar.

Copy of letter No. 107-A/40 dated 9th March 1940,
from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

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Sub: Development of cottage industries in the South Kanara District.

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The Manufacture of superior coir goods as advocated by the periodical district conference of South Kanara could be conducted only by trained workers from suitable raw material i.e. soaked fibre. I have some doubt whether cooperative societies could undertake this work successfully. A few coconut husk soaking and retting societies have, I believe, been starte in Calicut during the last decade, but my information is that all of them ceased to exist after two or three years. I further understand that the cooperative Department started a society last year, but that the activities of this society did not extend to the soaking of husks, that the society worked for six months more or less in the same ways as ordinary merchants, and that it eventually suspended operations as it was not able to bring about the introduction of improved methods. It is improbable that more success would be achieved in South Kanara where even the soaking of husks is not practised to any appreciable extent.. It is true that some raw husks and indifferent soaked husks are used for the spinning of coir yarn and for rop making for home and farm use, such as well ropes, halters for cattle, fencing and thatched shed repairs etc., but this does not aim at more than satisfying local needs. A study of the Import and export figures show that the industry is not of any great importance in Mangalore.

2. I understand that the soaking of husks for export has recently been attempted at Payyanur, i.e. 50 to 60 miles south of Mangalore and this development may extend to Kasargode and the northern taluks in the course of time. If any individual having sufficient husks to soak, wishes to start coir making as a regular industry one or more of his men could be trained in the coir school at Beypore next year. It is possible also subject to further enquiry that the coir demonstration party

which is at present located at Beypore in Malabar might be duplicated by another in this or some other suitable area in the South Kanara district..

3. Central depots for purchasing yarn at a fixed price and paying 75 per cent on supply and the balance after disposal of goods on the lines of the milk supply unions are not likely to be successful as coir is not of standard quality and cannot be purchased at a definite price or sold at a definite fixed price as in the case of milk, since the price is subject to wide market fluctuations. The Produce loan and sale society in Calicut may be in a position to ascertain the market rate for the coir and the price at which it could be disposed of at the exporting centres. I understand that raw husks for soaking on a large scale are not available in South Kanara as the manufacture is limited and the husks available are used up locally as fuel etc. Nor is there any large scale export of husked coconuts as such, as in the Godavari delta. The price of raw husk is High, Rs.7-8-0 per 1000, and of dry husk Rs.5 as against Rs.3. for raw and Rs.1-8-0 to Rs.2 for dry in Malabar. The yarn produced in South Kanara cannot be sold at competitive rates unless the price of raw husks or the cost of manufacture is reduced. Statistics of exports and imports of coconut products show that the imports exceeds the exports so that South Kanara is a deficit district so far as coconut products are concerned.

4. The coir industry like handloom weaving and oil seed crushing exist in particular areas due to the special facilities and natural advantages possessed by such localities. It can be developed in other areas only after very careful examination of all the facilities available.

5. As regards basket making, it may be noted that the District advancement association of South Kanara started classes in rattan working in the compound of the house of the Secretary, Mr.Punja, but that these classes were discontinued because apparently it was found difficult or impossible to dispose of the product. The local Deputy Registrar might perhaps get into touch with the secretary, District advancement association with a view to

reviving these classes under cooperative auspices or utilising the experience gained by the Association in preparing any further scheme for development.

6. There would appear to be little scope for developing palm leaf umbrella-making as the public are now becoming more and more accustomed to the use of the modern type of cloth umbrella.

7. As regards handloom weaving, it may be said that the bulk of the weavers in the South Kanara district have already taken to improved appliances wherever possible. The crux. of the problem of handloom weaving is marketing and this is at present engaging the close attention of the ~~Madras~~ Madras handloom weavers provincial cooperative society. The question of affording adequate protection to the handllom weavers by effecting some adjustment of the spheres of production of the power loom and the hand loom and regulation of the classes of fabrics to be produced by each, as you are aware, has been taken up by the Madras Government with the Central Government and the other provincial Governments.

Sd. L.B.Green,
Director of Industries &
Commerce.

Extract from the communique issued by the All India Congress Committee Secretariat.

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Landless Rural Labour.

This Committee invites the attention of the Congress Ministries to the growing distress of landless rural labourers whose number is differently computed at from two to three crores, who are living because of the exceedingly restricted scope of occupation, in a condition of periodical enforced idleness and who generally receive even when in intermittant work very meagre wages and those too often in kind, and urges upon the Ministries the urgent necessity to devise means to offer them substantial relief by way of suitable occupation in works of rural development during periods of general seasonal unemployment.

Minutes by H.M. (Ind. & Lab.)

Proposals to be completed before June 1938.

Condition of landless labourers.

An enquiry into their labour conditions may be started as suggested.

To U.S.

The proposal is to give relief to agricultural labourers during the off season by providing occupation in works of rural development. This may be dealt with in the II Section. Please see in this connection the Hon'ble the Premier's budget speech on p.91 of the Volume put up.

P.S.
14.12.37.

B.T.
15.12.

A.K.
16.12.

Please see the note overleaf. It is not clear what exactly is wanted. The suggestion in the extract from the communique is that the landless rural labourers should during the period of enforced idleness be provided with work which will be sufficiently remunerative. But the H.M. (Ind. & Lab.) has ordered that an enquiry into the labour conditions may be started as suggested. Presumably the enquiry is to be made with a view to provide work for these landless labourers, as enquiry into labour conditions by itself will not solve the question of unemployment. The D.I. may be asked to make an enquiry in consultation with Commissioner of Labour into the labour conditions and also to suggest ways and means in consultation with D.A. and Regr. of C.S. of providing them with occupations which will be sufficiently remunerative and submit the report to Government through the Board.

Subject to orders a draft O.M. is submitted for approval.

D.R.
17.1.1938.

It will be impossible for the D.I. or the Commr. of Labour to make elaborate enquiries with their present staff. There is no machinery ready at hand for such a purpose. We all are aware of the existence of the problem of enforced idleness. It is most difficult to determine its size, nor is there any need for exactitude in such matters. What is required seems to be not enquiries but provision of suitable employment for these landless labourers. The first thing seems to be to settle them where possible on land which is at the disposal of the Government, e.g. colonisation schemes. Then we have to create or resuscitate

cottage industries but little useful will be achieved unless we see to the disposal of the products of such industries. This is a problem bristling with difficulties. The Department of Industries is doing its bit in helping the revival of cottage or home industries. A perusal of the latest Administration report will show the extent of its efforts. Another possible solution of the problem lies in the direction of industrialisation of the country. The Government have been most keen about this during the last few years. Mettur is a case in point.

The problem is so huge that it is not reasonable to expect its solution by any particular date nor to expect any one head of department capable of attacking it successfully. The entire machinery of Government has to be pressed into service This being so, I do not know what specific action can be taken now by the D.I. or D.A. or R.C.S. or C. of L. or all put together.

A.K.
19.1.

Khadi on which we are spending Rs.2. lakhs cannot apparently be described as a work of rural development but it does afford a sort of unemployment relief to agricultural labouring classes too, during periods of enforced idleness. Rural Development work will give employment to this class of people but it requires money and an effective organisation. Each district has now got some money to be spent in this line, being the money distributed to them out of the Government of India grant. They could do a lot more if they had more money.

C.J.P.
20.1.1938.

H.M. (A. & R.D.) I approve the O.M.

V.I.M.
29.1.1938.

I am not clear what the D.I. is to do. It is the business of the Commissioner of Labour to help the landless labourers.

C.J.P.
29.1.1938.

To U.S.

The proposed enquiry into the conditions of landless rural labourers covers such a vast field of investigation and is of such immense magnitude that a special staff with special knowledge to conduct the enquiry in all its bearings, social, economic, and agricultural, would seem essential. This will involve large expenditure and will constitute a new ~~x~~ scheme of expenditure. The Commr. of Labour, or the Director of Industries or the Director of agriculture cannot undertake this enquiry with their present staff, nor will the district Revenue staff be able to undertake it, while the Revenue Department is complaining that that Department is being treated lightly as the Cindrella of all Government departments and is being saddled with additional work without proper justification. Further, the devising of ways and means for providing the landless labourers with remunerative rural occupations will comprise the activitities of all departments of Government. It is not practicable to bring about a combination of these authorities, consolidate the enquiries and evolve something tangible.

The one way in which rural reconstruction among landless ~~x~~ labourers can be advanced is by the provision of suitable village industries. Proposal is under separate consideration to depute 30 young men of this Province to the All India Village Industries Association at Wardha to undergo a course of training for 3 months in the manufacture of palm jaggery, hand-made paper and country soap(10 students in

each industry
xxxxxxxxxxx), These young men after training will set up local training centres, two units for each industry to start with. These trained young men will do propoganda work for the development of these rural industries and will wholly engage themselves in this activity. They will help especially the landless labourers to take to these village industries and enable them to earn their livelihood, the Govt. supplying the requisite appliances, if necessary. This
the
seems to be/most practical and hopeful line of action and will lead to beneficial results in the scheme of rural reconstruction.

It is submitted that in view of the above, it would seem unnecessary to proceed with the proposed enquiry as no tangible results can be expected out of it.

For orders.

A.K.
21.2.

But if H.M. would kindly indicate on what lines an enquiry should be made the Commissioner of Labour will be xxx asked to make one. He will,I am afraid, reply that he has no staff. The D.I. will say the same.

C.J.P.
23.2.1938.

H.M. (A. & R.D.).

From the notes I find that we have not the machinery to conduct an elaborate enquiry into the condition of landless labourers. The chief object is to devise means to get relief by suitable occupation in works of rural development. I prefer sending the 30 students to Wardha to train them in village industries and they in turn to teach the landless labourers to take up to such industries that will suit them. A few years back a survey of cottage industries was undertaken in this province. It is better that we find out from the respective Collectors or the D.I. how far the recommendations, if any, of that survey

have been given practical effect to. On receipt of this information we can finally decide the nature of enquiry.

V.I.M.
5.3.38.

To U.S.

The survey of cottage industries in the Presidency initiated during 1927-28 was continued and completed before the end of the year 1928-29. Preliminary reports of the Special Officer on the districts surveyed were published from time to time and action was taken on proposals affecting particular areas, leaving questions of provincial importance for examination on the completion of the survey. A separate chapter is devoted in the annual administration report in regard to action with reference to particular tracts. With reference to a resolution in the Legislative Council in 1929, the Government constituted a Committee of non-officials to examine the special officer's report and to submit proposals for an effective organisation of such industries as deserved encouragement. The Committee formulated its recommendations in respect of fifteen major industries. In 1931, the Government decided that such of the recommendations of the Committee as involved additional expenditure should be postponed and should be taken up for consideration when financial conditions improved. However, in respect of such of the recommendations of the Committee as were merely administrative in character and did not involve additional expenditure, the Govt. passed orders in G.O.No.1317 Dev., dated 3.9.1931. The help rendered to cottage industries in the different tracts are reviewed in a separate chapter in the annual administration reports of the Department of Industries.

Action taken on the District reports of the Special Officer will be found in the summary appended to

the G.O. recording the reports. Please see

(i) pages 198-201 of G.O.47 Dev., D/8.1.1930.
(ii) " 98-100 of G.O.27 Dev., D/6.1.30.
(iii) " 93-95 of G.O.26 Dev. D/ 6.1.30.
(iv) " 121-124 of G.O.25 Dev. D/6.1.30.

} not put up

The summary will indicate what specific action was taken in respect of each particular industry. To what extent further action was taken by the Department to help particular industries will be found in the special Chapter on "cottage industries", embodied in the annual administration report of the Department of Industries.

The ~~Collectors~~ Collectors of districts will not be in a position to say, through the agency of the subordinate Revenue staff how far the recommendations of the special officer were given effect to. The Industries Department has no district staff to gather the requisite information. The task of finding out the extent to which the recommendations of the Special Officer was given effect to in respect of each industry in the districts is not easy. It will involve a large amount of labour which cannot be done without a special staff. It is therefore for consideration whether the H.M.'s suggestion that th Collectors of districts or the Director of Industries should be asked to submit the report will be proceeded with.

H.M. was not aware apparently of the material difficulties / now put up when he wanted a reference to issue. In view of the papers put up, I doubt if there is need for any reference.

A.K.
12.4.

It may be ~~stated~~ stated that a draft order has been submitted separately sanctioning the deputation of 30 students to Wardha for a course of training in palm jaggery making, manufacture of hand-made paper and of country soap.

D.R.
11.4.38.

All the information which H.M. desires is contained in the papers referred to in the office note.

A.K.
12.4.

C.J.P.
13.4.38.

H.M. (A. & R.D.).

The notes put up is not at all helpful to me. What I want to know exactly are as follows:-

1. What are the cottage industries recommended by the special officer for each district.
2. How many of his recommendations were given effect to and in what state they are.
3. What are the schemes recommended remain untouched and what are the possibilities of introducing them in the near future.

   What will be the financial implications if the Government decide to introduce them.

The Department that got up all the reports must be able to give me the above information and if it had not the information the same may be collected either from the District Collectors of the Director of Industries.

V.I.M.
16.4.38.

To U.S.

Please see H.M.'s minute ~~at p.12. ante~~ above. The summary of action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer was prepared in this Department in 1929 and 1930 for the majority of the districts' reports of the Special Officer. But the difficulty is in bringing it up-to-date from 1930 for which information has to be collected in respect of each industry for each individual district. A special enquiry has to be conducted for this purpose. The task is not easy. The Director may however be asked to furnish information on the lines indicated in H.M.'s minute in consultation with the District Collectors.

2. A draft O.M. is submitted for approval.

S.M.
30.4.
D.R.
30.4.38.

For an overworked D.I., this task will certainly be considerable.

A.K.
2.5.

A. Where is it? It should have been referenced.

C.J.P.
6.5.38.

Dev. Dept.

To U.S.

Please see Secretary's note on p.13 ante. The summaries prepared in this office are shown in the statement in the linked file below.

S.M.
11.5.

D.R.
12.5.38.

A.K.
12.5.

H.M.'s order has to be complied with. Please start a file for each district or group of districts as indicated by the numerous G.O.'s in the linked file.

Begin with H.M.'s note at page 8 ante and try to reply to each point with reference to the Administration Reports of the past 7 or 8 years. Then line of action will become clear and the D.I. can be consulted on each.

Dev. Dept.

To U.S.

With reference to Secretary's remarks above ante a file for each district or a group of districts has been started. They are linked below.

2. With reference to item 1 of H.M.'s minutes at page 8 ante it is submitted that a list of cottage industries recommended by the Special Officer for each district is given in the respective files.

3. The nature of action taken in 1929-30 in respect of each industry, is indicated in the summaries then prepared. They are put up in the respective files. A summary of the work done by the Department of Industries towards the development

of each industry has been prepared from the information available in the Annual Administration reports for the years 1929 to 1937 and put up in the newly opened files below. This summary indicates only what action has been taken by the Department of Industries to foster and develop some of the industries. No information is available in these reports regarding a large number of industries which are referred to in the original summary. It is not therefore possible to judge what the present state of each industry is.

4. The industries which were recommended and which remain untouched are given in the respective files; but it is not possible to say the financial implications that would be involved in introducing these in the near future.

5. In view of all these it seems desirable to consult either the Director of Industries or the Collectors of the districts concerned on these points. For orders whether this line of action may be adopted.

D.R.
11.8.38.

We must consult D.I. of course.

A.K.
13.8.

To U.S.

The unnecessary portions in the linked files below have been omitted as far as possible as ordered by U.S.

D.R.
5.9.38.

I am afraid that we are no nearer our goal than when we started. We have precious little up to date information on several of the industries included in the lists compiled by the Special Officer on Cottage Industries. We know less of

the peculiar difficulties, technical and financial, which each of these industries experiences. Besides a vague and general impression that what is required is (1) improvement in the technique of manufacture, (2) provision of credit facilities and (3) marketing of the finished product we have little idea of how to help each one of these industries. The most urgent requirement seems to be an organisation of a permanent type to interest itself in matters concerning cottage industries. It is not enough to have a Special Officer to make long and detailed reports. Such reports have no doubt their value in their own place and time. Reports should precede a disposition for effective action and ability to take such action Government are not interested in surveys of industries qua surveys. These surveys should provide Government with that knowledge which should precede all action. They should be of more than academic interest. Looked at from this point of view, Mr. N. Rao's survey of cottage industries has served little if any purpose at all.

I don't think we will gain much by asking the D.I. to bring the information up to date. Cottage industries should be dealt with by the people of the district in which these industries exist. We want a district organisation, an organisation in which the District Head will take an active interest. There is no better organisation that I can think of than the Industrial and Commercial Museums that are on the way in many districts. North Arcot already boasts of one: Tinnevelly is soon to follow. We should see that in the next twelve months each district or a group of 2 or 3 districts have such an organisation. The Collector of the District should invariably take active interest in this. To this museum we should be able to attach a young man trained in village survey work. He should study the problems of cottage industries, one by one, in the district. He should establish

contact with the villagers he should find out methods of helping them etc. Perhaps Government can make a small grant for this purpose to these museums. To the museum we should also attach an emporium, a place where sales of products manufactured or prepared in the district can take place. In course of time these emporiums should have a score of young fellows running about the district booking orders here and supplying articles there. Another means of bringing help to the door of cottage worker is to delegate the power to grant loans to cottage industrialists, say up to Rs.250 or Rs.500 in each case to the District Collector and up to Rs.100 to Revenue Divisional Officer. It is absurd to expect people to go through the delays, expense and formalities involved in applying to the D.I. at Madras for small loan of Rs.75 for the making of horn buttons or wooden combs. The D.I.'s functions under the State Aid to Industries Act need to this extent decentralisation. Till this is done we have no right to expect any material advance in the condition of our cottage industrialists.

A.K.
6.9.

In another file I have issued an official memorandum asking Collectors of Districts to examine the feasibility of starting District Commercial Museum cum Emporium. Yet in another I have suggested that the several (7 or 8) files in which the position in each district in respect of cottage industries has been reviewed should be taken up and the Collector concerned asked to see what could be done to farther these industries. After action has been taken on these lines the files should be put up for circulation to H.M.

2. Copies of communications sent to Collectors should of course go to D.I.

3. The interesting point suggested by U.S. in this file about decentralisation of loans for cottage industries should be pursued. Open a new file for the purpose. Collectors should be asked for their views.

4. Put this up with those referred to at A above.

To U.S.

Before issue of a reference to the Collectors the following difficulty has to be solved. Copies of the Preliminary Reports on the survey of cottage industries by Sri D. Narayana Rao, Special Officer for the survey of cottage industries and of annual Administration Reports of the Industries Department have not been communicated to the Collectors. Preliminary Reports on the survey of cottage Industries have been published in the Fort St. George Gazette. The Collector's attention may be invited to this. As regards the administration reports, they are not published in the gazette. The number of copies from 30-31 onwards available in the Press is given on p.2 of (R). It appears sufficient if the latest reports for 1936-37 and 1937-38 alone are supplied to the Collectors as these give the latest developments.

A.K. 26.11

A.K. 6.11

Subject to orders a draft memo. is submitted for approval. I suggest that Collectors prepare memoranda on the subject, consult the District Periodic Conferences and then report to Government.

A.K.
26.11.

C.J.P.
30.x.38.

Issued as Memo.No.496-II/38-1, dated 30.11.38.
From the P.C.P.No.P.827 dated 14.12.38.
From Collr. North Arcot, No.5524-38, dated 15.12.38.
Issued as Memo.No.496-II/38-26, dated 19.12.38.
Issued as Memo.No.496-II/38-3, dated 21.12.38.
(From the Collr. of Salem No.A2-6858/38-D, dated 7.2.39).
From the Collr. of the Nilgiris No.4415-38, dated 3.3.39.

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To U.S.

Please see the memo. on pp.1-2 c.f. and the replies from the Collectors of Salem and the Nilgiris on pp.6-19 c.f.

2. The Collector of Salem requests that a special staff of two Junior Inspectors be allotted to the district to collect the goods in the godowns of various sale societies

for the reasons given in paras 5-6 of his letter on pp.10-11 of. The remarks of the R.C.S. may be invited in the first instance.

3. In the circumstances reported by the Collector of the Nilgiris, no further action is possible for the development of cottage industries in the district.

4. A draft memo. is submitted for approval.

N.R.K.
31.3.39.

D.R.
22.3.39.

A.K.
25.3.

V.N.V.
25.3.39.

Issued as O.M.No.496-II/38-4, dated 25.3.39.
From the Collr. of Ramnad No.B-4-6944/38, dated 28.3.39.

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D.O.No.9623/38-C.

Office of the Registrar of
Co-operative Societies,
Madras, 31st March 1939.

My dear Viswanatha Rao,

Ref:-Government Memorandum No.496-II/38-4, dated 25th March 1939.

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After his recent tour in Salem District the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Labour told me that he had disapproved the idea of sale societies being utilised as local museums for the products of the cottage industries in the district. I was given to understand that the Hon'ble Minister still considered that a central commercial and industrial museum at the District Headquarters was the better course. If that is so, please let me know whether my remarks are necessary on the proposal of the Collector of Salem for the sanction of 2 Junior Inspectors for the promotion of cottage industries, as the idea in applying for such Inspectors is that they should collect the goods in the godowns of the several sale societies.

Yours sincerely,
S.A. Venkataraman.

Sri Diwan Bahadur V.N.Viswanatha Rao, M.A., B.L.

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~~-18-~~

(From the Collector of Salem No.A-2-6858/38/, dated 3.4.39).

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To G.O.

For the reasons given in his letter No.A.2. 6858/38, dated 11.11.1938, the Collector of Salem reported that in his district where a successful and elaborate scheme of co-operative marketing is being developed, the sale societies of which there are at present six, may be made to secure more effectively all the objects of a commercial museum similar to the one at Vellore. He therefore requested the orders of Government whether in stead of starting a commercial museum in his district action may be taken for the development of cottage industries through co-operative sale societies on the lines indicated in his letter. H.M. (I. & L.) approved the Collector's proposal and the Collector was told accordingly. -vide this department notes under item (ii) Salem on pp.8-10 N.F. and H.M.'s approval on p.15 n.f. and the O.M. dated 31.3.39 on p.97 c.f. of the linked file ~~xxxxx~~. In his letter dated 7.2.1939, the Collector stated that the crux of the problem of development of cottage industries lies in the successful marketing of the products of these industries and that the sale societies in his district can help in this direction only when goods arrive in their premises. He therefore requested the employment of 2 Junior Co-operative Inspectors for work connected with the collection of goods in the godowns of several sale societies. The remarks of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies were invited on the above proposal in his D.O. on p.22 ante the Registrar states that he was given to understand that H.M. (I. & I.) had disapproved the idea of sale societies being utilised as local museums for the products of cottage industries in the district and that a central commercial museum at headquarters of the district was a better course. The

Registrar therefore enquires whether his remarks are necessary on the proposal of the Collector of Salem. Submitted that definite orders of H.M. on the point may now be obtained before proceeding further. Please see in this connection the three letters from the Salem District Chamber of Commerce on pp.1-7 c.f. of Linked file No.II below and H.M.'s remarks thereon.

16.4.1939.
B.T.
18.4.

I think we can reconcile the two differing points of view of the Collector and the Salem Chamber of Commerce. I see no harm in the activities of the Sale societies being stimulated as suggested by the Collector or to the organisation of a Central museums at Salem for cottage industries in general. I think the Registrar should report on the Collector's proposal to depute 2 J.I. of C.S. to help the sale societies of Salem in marketing their goods. There is surely no objection to increasing marketing facilities in general.

A.K.
18.4.

Salem is one of the districts in which we should do our best in pushing forward cottage industries as there are more than the usual facilities and also as the money saved from drink should be made to find an outlet in useful channels of rural development. There is need for the Collector's programme as well as for the Central Museum.

V.N.V.
21.4.39.

H.M. (I. & L.) V.V.G.
28.4.

(From the Collector of Nellore No.3555-39/ dated 29.4.39.
From the Collector of West Godavari B.2-86/Part II/39, dated 27.4.1939).

To U.S.

Please see the letters from the Collectors of Nellore and West Godavari and the Memo. on pp.24-47 c.f

2. With reference to the decision above, a draft reply to the D.O. at p.22 ante is submitted for approval.

approved as an O.M.

A.K.
9.5.

3. The Memo. for the development of cottage industries in west Godavari district does not say what new cottage industries may be started. The remarks of the R.C.S. and the D.I.&C. are necessary on the suggestion made for improving the existing industries. The Collector of Nellore has not submitted a comprehensive memorandum as called for in the O.M. at pp.1-2 c.f. The Collector's letter containing suggestions for the improvement of existing industries and introduction of new ones is general and sketchy. The places where the industries are now flourishing the present condition of the industries and specific suggestions for their improvement have not been given. Reports from some more Collectors may be awaited before deciding as to whether any and if so, what further information should be obtained from the Collectors. For orders.

N.R.K.
6.5.39.

Yes.

We must ask Collector of Nellore to make a more detailed report at once. He should also report what he has so far done to establish a Commercial Museum in the district of Nellore.

A.K.
9.5.

V.N.V.
16.5.

D.O.No.9623/38-C.

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, Dated 16th May 1939.

My dear Viswanatha Rao,

Ref:-My D.O.No.9623/38, dated 31.3.1939 with reference to Govt. Memo.No.496-II/38-6, dated 25.3.1939.

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I shall be glad to have an early reply to my D.O. cited above.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. Venkataraman.

Sri Dewan Bahadur V.N. Viswanatha Rao, M.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government, Development Department.

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To U.S.

Submitted that a reply to the Registrar's D.O. dated 31.3.1939 has been sent in the memo. dated 16.5.1939 at p.4 c.f. No action on the above D.O. is therefore necessary.

2. With reference to ~~A~~ at p.26 ante, a draft memo. is submitted for approval.

N.R.K.
18.5.39.
B.T.
18.5.

A.K.
18.5.

(From the Collector of Malabar No.B.2692-39-4, dated 10.6.39 from the R.C.S.No.9623/38-C, dated 19.6.1939).

To U.S.

Before noting on the points raised by the Collector of Malabar and the R.C.S. ~~in their letters at pp.50-59 c.f.~~ it is submitted that a separate file for each district may be started to avoid confusion and to facilitate the examination of the proposals of Collectors. If this is agreed to, roneo copies of the Memo. at pp.1-3 c.f. and the whole notes will be taken for the purpose.

N.R.K.
27.6.39.
B.T.
27.6.

A.K.
28.6.

Yes.

V.N.V.
29.6.39.

pp 2-3 cf. From the Collr. S. Kanara No. 8202/38 dt 25.11.39.

To Under Secy

Please see the memo to all collrs and the reply from the collr of S. Kanara in the current file.

2. The District Periodical Conference has selected coir make and basket making as important industries in the district for development on cooperative lines. The remarks of the RCS. after consultation with the DIC on the above suggestions in the collr's letter may be called for. The collr has closed a copy of his answers to the questionnaire of the cottage Industries Sub-committee. After ~~receipt~~ examination of his answers to questions 11 and 32 as pto cf. The remarks of the RCS on the suggestions in these answers may also be called for. A draft endt. is submitted for approval.

p 4 cf.

pp 2-3 cf.

pp 6-11 cf.

It was decided to discuss matters in connection with the Conference of Ministers

Thro' V Section

8/12/39

11/12

7/12

p 16 cf.

17, 18-25 cf.

[Govt. Memo No. 3550/II/39-1 dt 11.12.39

From the Regr. of Coop. Societies Rc No. 113/39-C dated 18.11.39]

To Under Secretary

The question of devising ways and means for the development of the cottage industries of the South Kanara District to provide relief for landless rural labourers during periods of seasonal unemployment is dealt with in this file. The Collector made suggestions for the development of specific cottage industries. The remarks of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on these suggestions have been obtained.

2. In his reply to the questionnaire issued by the Cottage Industries Sub Committee appointed by the National Planning Committee, the Collector had suggested that of the several cottage industries of the district, coir making, basket making and bee-keeping might be developed on co-operative lines. In the note prepared by the Deputy Registrar, Mangalore, for the development of coir-making and basket making on a co-operative basis, the Deputy Registrar asked for a large subsidy to meet the over-head charges of the proposed co-operative society. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies doubts whether it is necessary to give such a large subsidy to one or two co-operative societies that may be started in that district. It is submitted that it would be an invidious distinction if societies in South Kanara District alone are shown preference by the grant of subsidy. For orders whether the Government may agree with the Registrar.

3. The District Periodical Conference, South Kanara, which met on the 24th November 1939, considered that coir-making and basket-making were the two industries requiring a minimum outlay of

capital and which could with advantage be selected to provide relief for landless rural labourers in the district during periods of seasonal unemployment.

(a) Coir-making. The Conference was of opinion that as good coir goods only have a sale, expert technical advice regarding methods of producing articles of an improved quality was necessary and that instruction might be given by the Industries Department touring party. The Director of Industries is of opinion that the manufacture of superior coir goods as advocated by the Conference could be conducted only by trained workers from suitable raw material, i.e. soaked fibre. He doubts whether co-operative societies could undertake this work successfully. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that a District Cottage Industries Co-operative Society has been started in the district for the development of cottage industries, such as, basket making, coir-making and palmyrah jaggery making. The functions of the district society will be to supervise the affiliated primary societies, to get raw materials in bulk for supply to the primaries, to study the market, open sales depots at suitable centres and to carry on propaganda. The Registrar states that he is watching how far the District Society is able to fulfil its objects. It is submitted that the results may be awaited.

As regards rendering technical advice for the development of the industry, the Director of Industries and Commerce has stated that if any individual, having sufficient huks to soak, wishes to start coir making as a regular industry, one or more of his men could be trained in the Coir School at Beypore during 1940-41 and that it is possible also, subject to furthe

× Go. 2 Dev (D) 12.2.40

party which is at present located at × Beypore in Malabar might be duplicated by another in this or some other suitable area in the South Kanara district. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has instructed the District Cottage Industries Society to apply to the Director of Industries for sending a demonstration party to teach members improved methods of preparing ropes out of coir.

Narr. para 20 (f)

The Director's proposals for constituting a second coir demonstrat rty to be employed in North Malabar or in South Kanara has been deferred. It is for orders whether the Director may be asked to renew his proposal for consideration as a Part II scheme for 1941-42. In the meantime, it should be possible either (1) to train some South Kanara men in the Beypore school or (2) to transfer the Beypore school for a short period to some suitable area in the South Kanara district. It is submitted that the Director of Industries and Commerce may be asked to render necessary assistance in the matter.

Go. 927 Dev (C) 12.4.39

Last year, the order was "to defer" the proposal. It may be renewed this year for consideration.. RC 4/5

JP 4/5

The D of I&C may be asked to Consider the first alternative. RC 4/5

JP 4/5

(b) Basket-making. The District Periodical Conference (South Kanara) considered it necessary to have co-operative societies at a few centres and a district marketing organisation to encourage the industry. The Director of Industries and Commerce has stated that the classes opened by the District Advancement Association for Rattan making which have been closed on account of the difficulty of finding a market for the goods may be revived under co-operative auspices. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that the District and Cottage Industries Society will start societies for basket-making at Nileshwar, Uppinangady, uthur, Karkal and Kundapur and that the finished

Narr. para 4-5 (f)

Narr. para 17, 23-24 (f)

Narr. para 20 (f).

24) 49

goods will be disposed of at the sales depot to be opened by the District Society. In the circumstances, no further action is necessary.

(c) Bee-keeping. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that a co-operative society called the Puthur Taluk Bee-keeping and Honey Production and Sale Society which is still in its infancy has decided to apply to the Director of Industries and Commerce for a subsidy under the State Aid to Industries Act and that he is watching the working of the society. Any application made by the Society for aid will be ~~favourably~~ considered by the Board of Industries. No further action is necessary.

S.A.
2.5.40.

To Under Secy.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

S.A.
11.5.40.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

24/17/5

C.F.17.

**DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.**

| | Date. | Initials. |
|---|---|---|
| When received for fair copying .. | | |
| When copied .. | | |
| When examined.. | | |
| When signed .. | | |
| When despatched. | | |

SUBJECT:—

INDUSTRIES - Cottage Industries - (So Kanara district) - Landless rural labour - Ways and means to offer rel Papers recorded.

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19____.

" " _____ " _____ 19____.

READ *ALSO*:—

No. 35501/35 From the Collr. of S.Kanara, No. Ref.Bl/8202/38 dated 25-11-1939.

" _____ Endt. to the Regr. of C.S. and Dir. of Ind. & Commerce No. 3550-II/39-1 dated 11-12-1939 19____.

" _____ From the Regr. of C.S. No. Rc.10913/39-C dated 18-4-40 19____.

Order ~~Resolution~~ Ms. ~~Rout.~~ No. 1150, dated 17.5.1940.

Recorded.

2. A copy of letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rc. No. 10913/39-C dated 18-4-1940 received along together with enclosures is communica to the Collector of South Kanara.

3. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to report after ~~three~~ Six months how far the District Cottage Industries Co-operative Society has been able to fulfil its objects in regard to the development of coir- making industr in South Kanara.

17.18-M Cl.

dup

Sent to 2 2nd Fl

for notes

4. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to renew his proposal for a second coir demonstration party to be employed in South Kanara as a Part II Scheme for consideration in connection with the Budget for 1941-42. In the meantime, the Director is requested to consider the possibility of ~~giving~~ the training in coir-making class at Beypore to a few capable workmen ~~men of means/who possess sufficient~~ employed by respectable individuals of South Kanara ~~who wish to send~~ and who are interested in developing coir making as a regular industry.

Para 3(a) ante p. 23 N.

M

R ante p. 22 C.

DD 21/5

To the Collector of South Kanara (with enclosures). ante p. 18-24 C.

To the Regr. of C...

To the D.I. & C (with copy of Regr.'s letter dated 18.4.40) - p. 1. ante

Copy for Stock file.

Monthly Happenings file

Call Book entry

Para 1. . 1--12- 40.

Pl. enter Call'd return

DD 28.5.40

CB 20/5

KG 15/5/40

PR 15/5

KG 11.5.40.

Dev dept-

D.M. No 33315-Dy'60-1 dt 4.12.60

Sub. Industries- cottage industries (South Kanara dt.) - Development.

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The R.C.S. is requested to state when the report called for in paragraph 3 of Govt No. 1150 Dev dt 17-5-60 can be expected.

(7).

2/12

5/12

drop 4.12.60

5/12
To the RCS.

Mem. 5-1-61

DM 21260

DM 21260

DM 4.12.

34291 A

Co-operative **DEPARTMENT.**

*Received* ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. 11 DEC 1940 DEVELOPMENT 19 . *Registered* UNDER SECRETARY 11 DEC 19.. DEVELOPMENT DEPT 19 .

*Subject.* Cottage Industries - South Kanara District - Development of.

Dew dept 5 - Sundays

Next reminder may issue on 10.1.41.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

R.C. No. 10913/39-C.

*Station* Madras *Dated the* 7th Decr. 1940. 19

From (Name) S.A. Venkataraman, Esq., I.C.S.,
(Designation) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

Ref: Government Memorandum No.33315/D-40-1, Development, dated 4-12-1940.

I have asked the Director of Industries and Commerce on 22-11-1940 to let me know at what stage the proposal regarding the deputation of a maistry and his wife from Beypore to South Kanara for giving training in coir making to a few capable workmen and the sanction of a stipend to them stands. On receipt of a reply from him, I shall submit my report to Government.

Tvm/9.12.

for REGISTRAR.

COOPERATIVE- **DEPARTMENT.**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. 26 FEB 1941 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

*Received* 26 FEB 1941 19 . *Registered* 5813 19

*Subject.*

Cottage Industries - South Kanara district - development of Coir Industry - Report submitted.

UNDER SECRETARY TO C... 26 FEB 1941 DEVELOPMENT

ENCLOSURES
No.
Spare copies

R.C. No. 10913/39.C.

*Station* Madras. *Dated the* 22nd February 19 41.

From (Name) S. A. Venkataraman, Esq., I.C.S.,

(Designation) Registrar of cooperative Societies,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
DEVELOPMENT - Department.
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

p 1 above Ref: Government memorandum No.33315-D-40.1 dated 4-12-40 .

2 p. 19 Gos no 1150 / 1754 (F) The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, stated in April 1940, that if steps were taken to form a Co-operative society for coir workers in a Coir producing centre in South Kanara district, he would try to depute the assistant maistry and his wife from the Beypore School in Malabar district to teach the workers improved methods in Coir making. He also promised to arrange for the payment of a few stipends of two annas a day to the workers so that they might be induced to undergo the training. In consultation with him, the South Kanara Cottage Industries society organised in June 1940 a Co-operative society for the Coir workers in Ullal, a village six miles from Mangalore and proposed to develop the industry, with the help promised by the Industries Department. In fact, however, the assistant maistry and his wife were not deputed as orginally intended. The Director of Industries has

now stated that, owing to the closure of foreign markets for Coir from the West Coast, the question of constituting a coir demonstration party for South Kanara district has been deferred until next year and that he has also considered it undesirable at present to disturb the assistant maistry and his wife from Beypore. The South Kanara Cottage Industries society is also not in a position to arrange for the training without outside help. In these circumstances it could not show any progress in the development of Coir industry.

G.O.M.2411 (H) 1040

The Director of Industries and Commerce has, however, stated that he has also submitted proposals to Government for the retention of the coir training class at Beypore for some years from 1-4-'41 and that he will arrange to admit for training a few students from South Kanara. I am asking the South Kanara Cottage Industries Society to take advantage of the offer and depute a few workers for training at Beypore.

Subject Sanctioned in G.O.M.2224 (J) 6241 A

K. Balmayya 25-241

k.m.s.25/2

FOR REGISTRAR.

Development Deptt.

Sub: Industries - Cottage industries - Coir industry development in S.Kanara.

(C.No.33315-D/40) pp 5-6 cf

(Issued as O.M.No.33315-D/40-1, dated 4-12-40
From the R.C.S.No.10913-/39-C, d 7-12-1940
From the R.C.S.No.10913-/39-C, d 22-2-1941.)

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To U.S.

Orders were issued in G.O.No.1150, dated 17-5-40 on the suggestions made by the Collector of S. Kanara for the development of cottage industries in his district with a view to providing employment to landless rural labour during periods of enforced idleness. In regard to development of coir industry in the dt. the R.C.S. reported that a District Cottage Industries Cooperative Society had been started in the district for the development of cottage industries such as basket making, coir-making and palmyrah jaggery making, that its functions were to get raw materials in bulk for supply to the primary societies affiliated to it, to study the market, open sale depots at suitable centres and carry on propaganda and that he was watching how far the District Society was able to fulfil its objects. The Registrar was asked to report after six months how far the District Society was able to fulfil its objects in regard to the development of the coir-making industry in the district

2. The Registrar now reports that the D.I.C. who has promised to depute the assistant maistry and his wife at the coir working school at Beypore, Malabar dt and to arrange for the payment of a few stipends of two annas a day to the workers, did not do so ~~as it was not desirable to distrub them from Beypore.~~ The Director has, however, agreed to arrange to admit for the training of a few students from S Kanara. ~~The R.C.S.~~ has asked the District Society to depute a few workers for training at Beypore. For orders whether the Registrar may be asked to submit a further report after a year.

May be issued
3.3.41

3.3.41

ToVS

· A draft. O.O.M. is submitted. ~~After~~ Above the papers may be ~~filed~~ Sifted with GOMS. 1150 Dev dt 17.5.1940. (F)

RP
3.41

Dev dept.

O.M. no. 33315-B/40-B

Ref from the RCS no. 10913/B dt 22.2.41.

Sub. Industries-cottage industries S. Kanara dt - Development of coir industry.

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The R.C.S. is requested to submit a further report after a year on the progress made by the Dt. Cottage Industries Co-operative Society in regard to the development of coir industry in S. Kanara dt.

Dy
5341

Dy
5341.

To the RCS.

R.B.E. 10-3-1942.

Entry made - No. 267 B/11-3-41.

11-3-41

Dev. Dept.

Memo No. 8858-Dj/42-1 dated 13-3-42.

Subject:- Industries - Cottage industries - S. Kanara Dt. - Development of Coir industry.

Reference :- G.O. Ms. No. 1150 Dev. dt 17.5.40 and Dev. Memo No. 33315 Dj/40 dt 6.8.41

pp 50-51 at (F)

p. 80 at (F)

The Regr. of Co-operative Societies is requested to state when the further report called for in the memo cited, may be expected.

To the R.C.S.

R. 18.4.42

13-3

8856-D/42

C.F. 32 (a).

Co-operative Department

From (Name) W.R.S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.

Designation Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

Station

Received 23 MAR 1942 Registered 10609

To The Secretary to Government, Development Department, Fort St. George, Madras

UNDER SECRETARY 23 MAR 1942 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Enclosures:

R.C No.10913/39 21st March 1942.

Sir,

Sub: Industries - Cottage Industries - The South Kanara District Cottage Industries Co-operative Society - Development of coir industry in the South Kanara district.

Ref: 1) Development Memorandum No.33315/D/40 dated 6-3-41
2) Development Memorandum No.8856-D-42-1 dated 13-3-42.

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I shall submit the further report called for in Development memorandum No.33315-D-40 dated 6-3-41 before 15-4-42.

For Registrar. 23/3

A.K.R./23-3.

R.C.S may be reminded on 18.4.42 if necessary

27.3.

O.F. 32 (a).

28 APR 1942

Co-operative Department

From (Name) W.R.S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.,

Designation Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coimbatore.

Station

Received 13332 Registered

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Stone House Hill, Cotacamund.

Enclosures :

R.C No. 10913/39 C dated 21st April 1942.

Sir,

Sub: Cottage Industries - South Kanara district - Development of coir industry - report submitted.

Ref: 1) Government Memorandum No.33315-D/40 dated 6-3-41
2) Government Memorandum No.8856-D/42-1 dated 13-3-42.
3) My letter No.10913/39 C dated 21-3-42.

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The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, stated in April 1940 that if steps were taken to form a co-operative society for coir workers in a coir producing centre in South Kanara district, he would try to depute the Assistant Maistry and his wife from the Beypore school in the Malabar district to teach the workers improved methods in coir making. For this purpose a coir workers' society was organised at Ullal by the South Kanara Cottage Industries Society in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce. On account of the closure of the foreign markets to which coir was formerly exported the question of constituting a coir demonstration party for South Kanara was deferred. The Director of

Industries and Commerce, however submitted proposals to Government for the retention of the coir working class at Beypore for some more years from 1-4-41. The proposal was to admit a few students of South Kanara for training with the new batch at Beypore. The South Kanara Cottage Industries Society was asked to take advantage of this offer and to depute a few workers for training. The secretary of the society wrote to say that it was not possible to send any candidate from Mangalore for the reason that persons engaged in the industry were too poor to go to Beypore and stay there at their cost and that the stipend of Rs.5/- to each student per month was inadequate to meet his expenses. Two candidates from Kotekar applied for admission to the school and their applications were forwarded to the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

2. In the meantime, some of the directors of the South Kanara Cottage Industries Society met the Director of Industries and Commerce when he visited Mangalore in May 1941 and represented to him about the need for a coir demonstration party in South Kanara district. In G.O.No. Ms.1667 dated 10-9-41 Government accorded sanction to the opening of a coir demonstration class in South Kanara district for a period of six months at a cost not exceeding Rs.420/- on the whole. This class was opened at Ullal on 20-1-42. Apart from this there has been no other activity to promote the coir industry.

3. The class which opened on 20-1-42 is being conducted by the Industries Department. There are now 10 stipendiary apprentices - 6 boys and 4 girls. As a result of the demonstration now being conducted the Ullal coir workers society is likely to do something to promote the coir industry. If the attempts of the society are successful, there are chances of other similar societies being started on the coast.

A.K.R./24-4.

For Registrar. 25/4.

To Under Secretary

Please see para 3 of G.O. at pp 50-1 of (F), memorandum at pp 60 of (F) and ff 1-3 of the report of the R.C.S at pp 5-6 of narrates the steps taken in regard to the prosecution of Civil Liberty in S. Kanara. No action is called for on the part of the Post now, specially when the prospect of Civil is restricted. These papers may be kept & added to the G.O. at (F). The note

Under Secy
15/5/42

14.5.42

Chief
15/5/42